25 में प्रकाशित हुई है और जिसमें सरकार के लैटर नम्बर 1-6/84-1 स्कूल II, 8 अगस्त, 1984 के द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि एनसीईआरटी और फील्ड एडवाइजर्ज के माध्यम से वालेंट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन के निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था निर्धारित की जायेगी मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था निर्धारित कर ली गयी है । यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है और क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था से संतुष्ट है ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, एन०सी०ई०आर०टी०, जैसा मैंने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि हमारे विभाग के द्वारा निरीक्षण नहीं किया जाता है । हमारे देश में तकरीबन 2 लाख केन्द्र हैं और निरीक्षण, मंत्रालय के पदाधिकारी यद्यपि नहीं करते, परन्तु भारत सरकार की अपनी एजेंसी के माध्यम से समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन एवम् निरीक्षण कराता है और इसलिए यह "नीपा" और एन०सी०ई०आर०टी० ने अपने गुणात्मक पुनर्गठन की योजना प्रारंभ कर दी हैं और यह रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है । विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर इसका भी आर्गेनाइजेशन किया जाएगा और इस महीने के अन्त तक इसकी उपलब्धि हो जायेगी ।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे कितने केसेज हैं, जिनमें वायण्टरी आर्गेनाइजेशन की ग्राण्ट मध्यप्रदेश में वर्ष 1984-85 और 1985-86 में इस आधार पर रोकी गयी है कि (i) उनकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है या (ii) उनकी आडटड स्टेटमेंट आफ एकाउण्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है या (iii) उनका यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, मध्यप्रदेश में सन् 1984-85 में 11 संस्थाओं को दिया गया है और 1985-86 में 3 को / 1985-86 में 3 वायण्टरी एजेंसी की वहां की सरकार ने अनुशंसा की है और उसके बाद 1985-86 में मात्र 3 को इसलिए दिया गया क्योंकि बाकी संस्थाओं की अनुशंसा राज्य-सरकार ने नहीं की और उनका यटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट भी नहीं पहुंच सका था । साथ ही साथ हमारे यहां जो इसके तीन आधार हैं राशि आवटित करने के, उसमें यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट और आडिट रिपोर्ट का और इन दोनों में जब कमी पाई गई है तो बाकी को नहीं दिया गया है । बाकी तीन संस्थाओं का, जिनका मैंने बताया है, अगर माननीय सदस्य नाम चाहें तो मैं उनको दे सकती हूं । ये तीन संस्थाएं हैं, जिनको दिया गया है, उनके नाम हैं— सुलतान उल हिन्द एजुकेशनल एण्ड सोशल सरविस सोसाइटी, भोपाल इसकी ग्रांट दी गयी है—31,725 /रु० और नम्बर आफ सेण्टर चला रहे हैं... (**व्यवधान**) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not necessary. You can send information to the Member in a letter.

Next question.

Unemployed Doctors

*26. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of unemployed doctors in the country as on October 31, 1986;

(b) whether there is a proposal to ban private practice by doctors in Central Government service; and

(c) whether government plan to send doctors to work in villages and remote areas such as tribal areas by offering incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the information furnished by the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of Labour, the number of Medical Graduates (including Post-graduates) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the States and Union Territories as on 31-12-1985, was 23,299.

(b) Doctors in the Central Government service are not allowed priavte pratice of any kind whatsoever including any consultation and laboratory practice.

(c) The responsibility of making the services of doctors available in rural areas is of the Governments of States/Union Territories. However, to attract medical graduates to accept appointments in rural areas, the 8th Finance Commission on the suggestions of Ministry of Healh and Family Welfare has made available special funds to the States for providing the following incentives to doctors serving in rural areas and who are not allowed private practice:

(i) a rural allowance equal to 25 per cent of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- per month for the doctors serving in Primary Health Centres; and

(ii) House rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month where the doctors are not provided residential accommodation.

In addition, the Finance Commission has made special provision of Rs. 53.52 crores for construction of residential quarters for the doctors.

SHRI M. VINCENT: According to the statement furnished by the Minister, the number of Medical Graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the States and Union Territories as on 31-12-1985 was 23,299. Education of one doctor costs the Government nearly Rs 2 lakh. After spending such huge amount on the medical education, if the Government is not using their talent, it is a total loss to the Government. In our country, health problems are increasing day by day. For example, encephalitis has taken a toll of 400 in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu villages during the last two months. To avoid such cruel death among younger generation, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government will introduce a Bill to make compulsory village service for a period of ten years for every doctor on all-India level.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, we have been considering several proposals for the purpose of inducing the doctors, some of whom are at present reluctant to go and work in rural areas. While I must say that there has been improvement during the last few years, the present situation is still far from satisfactory. It has been gone into very thoroughly and certain reasome have been adopted, certain causes have been adduced, as a result of which it has been found that the doctors are reluctant. As is known, the Eighth Finance Commission also was approached with certain requests to look into this and make available some extra amount for giving facilities to the doctors in the villages. They have given us Rs. 53.52 crores for the construction of residential quarters and these quarters are being constructed according to the plans drawn up by the State Governments. Also, there has to be some kind of satisfaction, job satisfaction, professional satisfaction, to the doctors working in the villages. At the moment the equipment that is available to them there is not really up to the mark and they experience frustration that they have to work with outdated equipment. Therefore, there is a case for updating the equipment in the primary health centres and so on. But I would like to say that working in a health scheme, in the primary health centres, primarily depends on the training which the doctors receive in the medical colleges. It has been found that the component of heath which is at present included in the syllabus of medical colleges leaves much to be desired. It has been improved, to some extent, but much more needs to be brought into it in future and that is why what we are really considering

now is about some feasible proposition to increase the health content. We are in touch with the Medical Council of India. In the next few days, we are going to have further meetings. The CCH, the Central Council of Health, is considering this question in great detail and I do hope that some special steps will emerge as a result of these deliberations.

SHRI M. VINCENT: Sir, after the studies, doctors are eager to go abroad forgetting their social obligation. To avoid this bran drain, I would like to know whether the Government will think of introducing a system, a working hand system, whereby every doctor should seve at least for a period of 20-25 years in India?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This would not be possible under the present dispensation. I need not explain.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is interested in introducing the diploma course, licentiate course, in medicine, which was prevalent before? As you are aware, earlier, there was the licentiate course in medicine, LMP and there had been a proposal that these people when they are trained as doctors would be oriented to go to the villages. The MBBS doctors want all kinds of facilities and are after post-graduation these days and they want to work mainly in the urban areas. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Government would think of introducing the licentiate course in medicine and orient them for the villages for which these kinds of doctors are very necessary?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, here, there is a very important point that arises whether we are going to devise a package meant for the villages apart from the package meant for the cities. The villagers can turn round tomorrow and say that we are giving them second-rate attention which is not on. What I would like to do instead and what I am trying to attempt is, within the MBBS package, we go in for a larger dose of health care and expertise of health care so that when they go to the villages, they will be in a position to tackle the problems that exist in the villages. It is not a question of having licentiates because we are already having 23,000 odd doctors without jobs. We will be only adding to unemployment if we did that. But finally, it will depend on how we motivate the doctors to go the villages. Even the licentiates will not go to the villages. These days, even ayurvedic people do not want to go to the villages and would like to remain in the cities. This is a different psychological trend that is developing for various reasons, it is not as simple as the Hon'ble member thinks. It is a very complex thing into which we have to go in detail.

Constitution of Boards for Air India and Indian Airlines

*27. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:†
SHRI F. M. KHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of members of the newly constituted Boards of Air-India and Indian Airlines;

(b) what are the criteria for selecting the members of the Boards; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken to give to the Airlines managements a profressional look to provide better customer services in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A statement giving the names/designations of the members of the Boards of Air India and Indian Airlines, constituted on the 25th September, 1986, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the latest policy guidelines of the Government to induct scientists, technologists and senior and deputed industrialists, members of the

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Gurudas Das Gupta.